

Summary of OTD Research Efforts and Opportunities Related to Assessment of Dents and Cracks

September 11, 2018

Government & Industry Pipeline R&D Forum, Baltimore, MD

Working Group #1 – Improving Assessment Methods for Dents and Cracks

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Topics to Cover

- > Alternative to Hydro-Testing Program – Critical Crack **Sizes**
- > Advanced Crack **Development** and **Growth** Model
- > Leak Rupture Boundary Determination – Crack **Failure Mode**
- > Current Challenges Related Threat **Interactions**
- > Summary of Previous Work and **Future** Research Needs

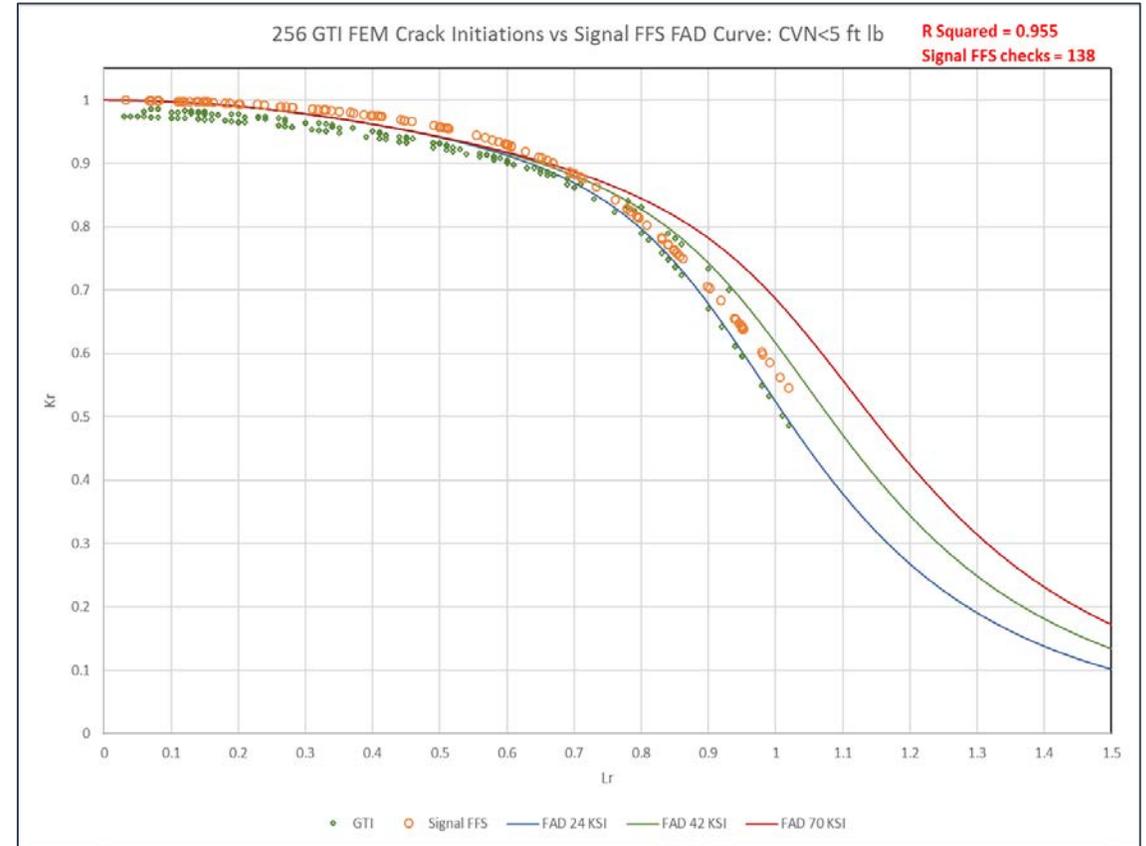
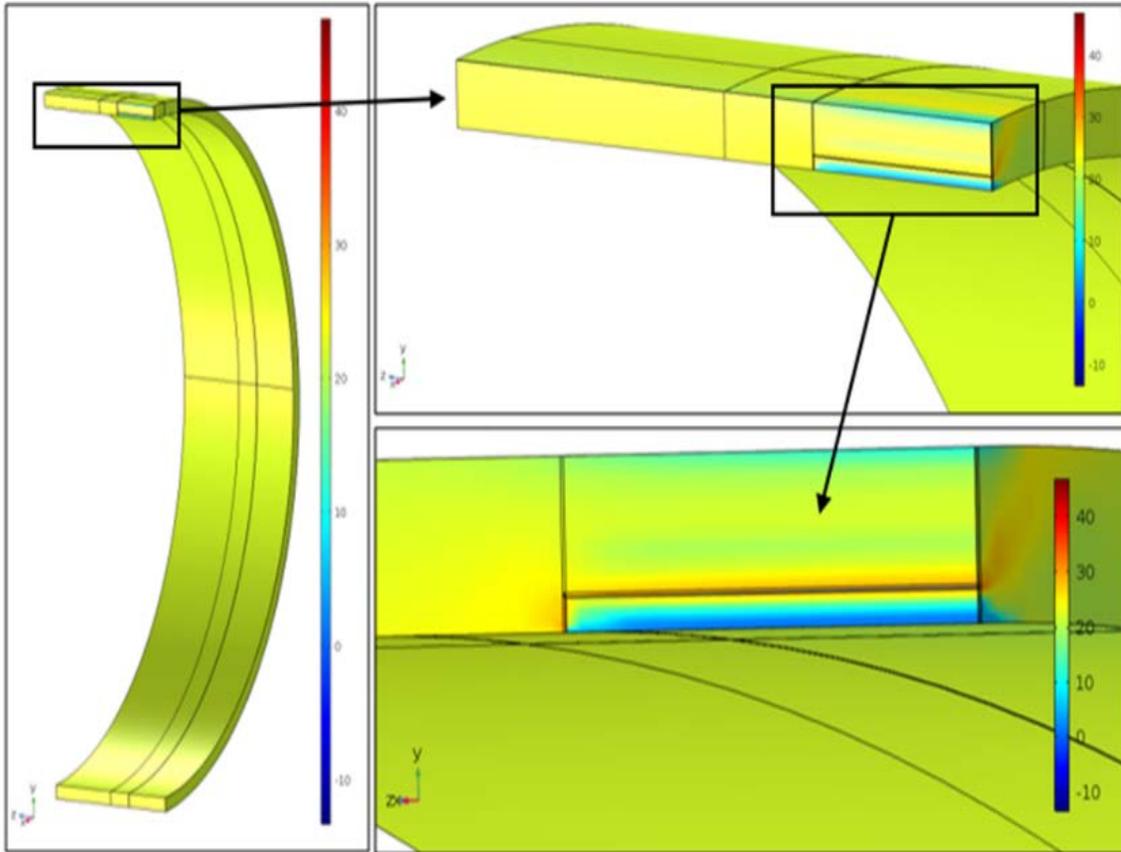
Hydro-testing Alternative Program

A Critical Flaw and Wall Loss Model

- > Developed a Critical Flaw and Wall Loss Model and Calculator to confirm if an inspection technology would detect a crack-like flaw and/or wall loss that would fail a pressure/hydro test.
- > Provided an integrity assessment solution for pipelines that cannot be taken out of service to perform a hydro test.
- > Currently helping ensure the safety of the pipeline while providing cost savings to complying with new/pending regulations.
- > Avoid problems with hydro-testing, such as risk of introducing water that cannot be removed or accelerating crack growth for susceptible materials.

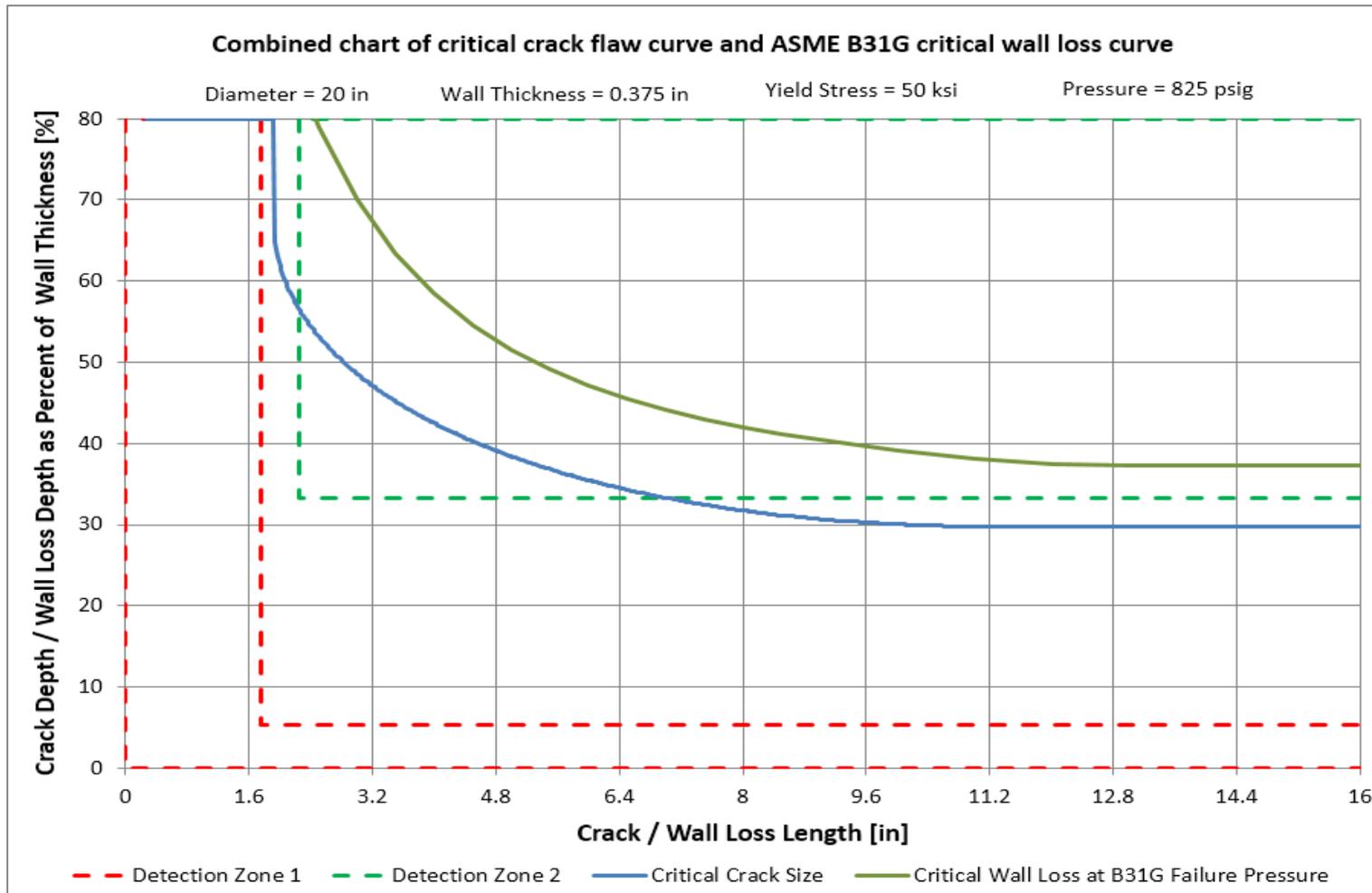
3D Model with Crack Propagation and Validation

Hydro-testing Alternative Program



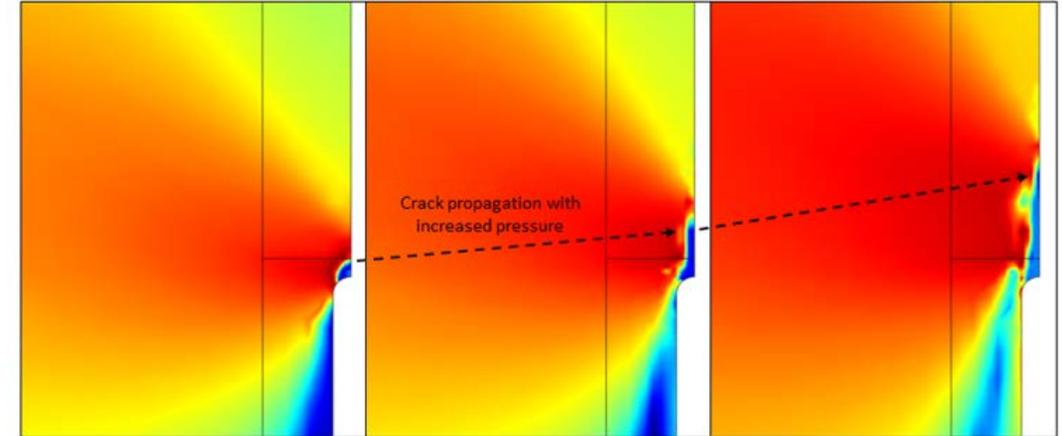
Results – Calculator and Critical Curves

Hydro-testing Alternative Program



Advanced Crack Growth Modeling Project

- > The Advanced Crack *Propagation* project successfully developed the material models necessary to properly model crack *initiation* in pipeline steels using finite element methods (FEM).
- > A closed form solution fit the results of the FEM model for critical pressure and length of crack *propagation* with a predicted R^2 greater than 0.98.
- > A detailed calculator using the response surfaces was developed.



Operator Calculator

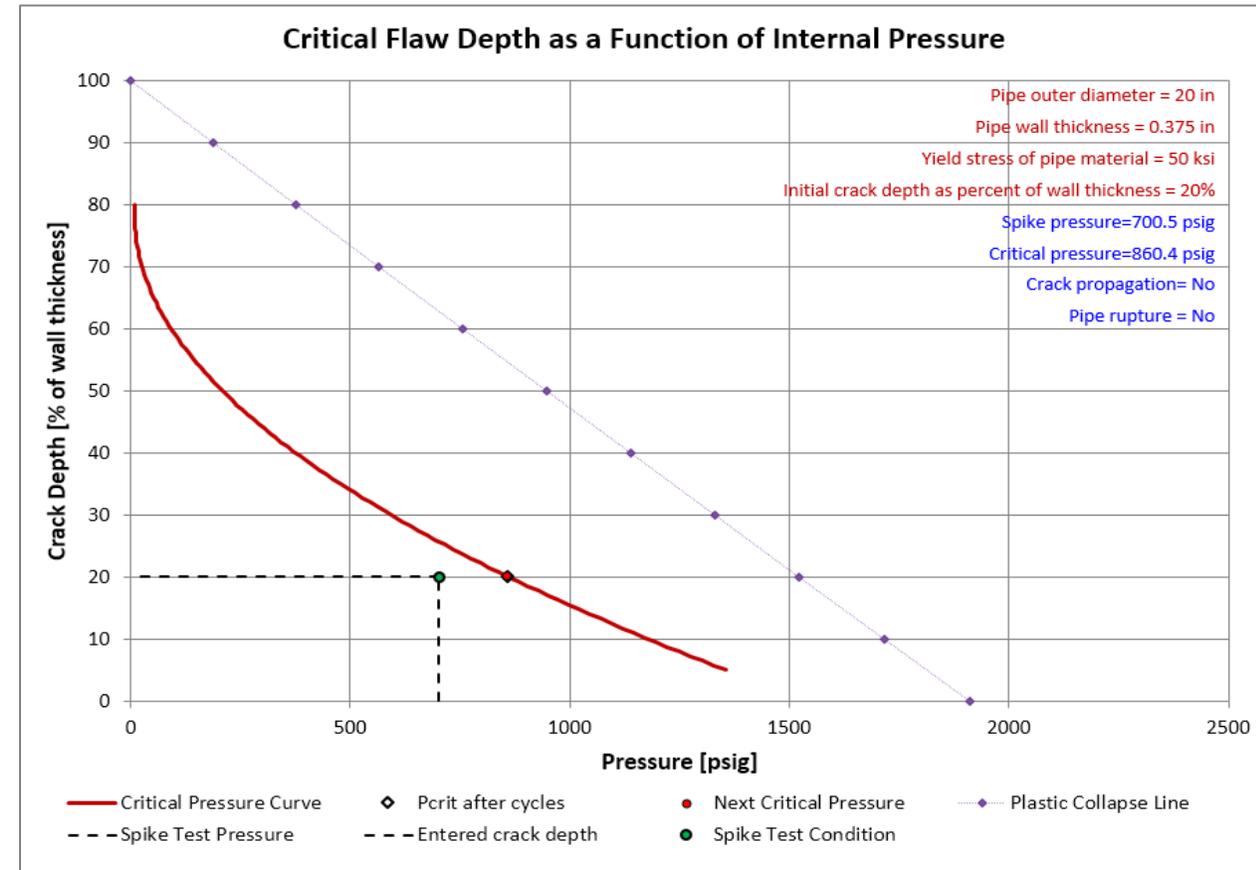
Advanced Crack Growth Modeling Project

> A model calculator takes user **inputs**

- pipe diameter
- pipe wall thickness
- grade (yield strength)
- initial crack depth
- MAOP
- spike over-pressure as %MAOP
- number of pressure test cycles

> The calculator provides the following **outputs**

- critical flaw depth as a function of internal pressure plot
- critical pressure and arrested crack depth at the critical pressure



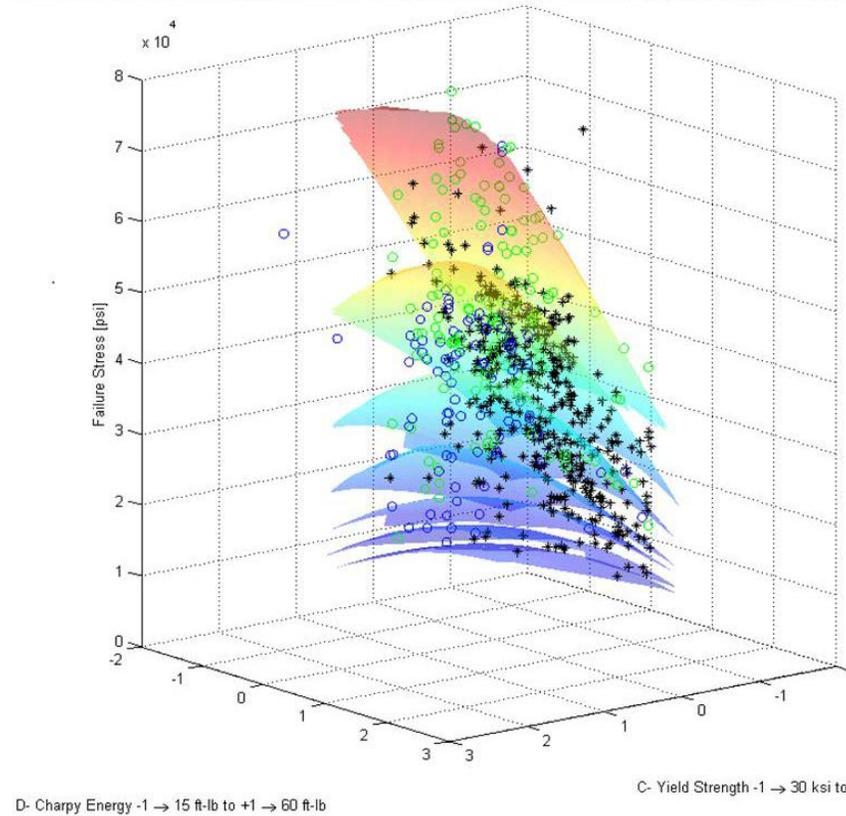
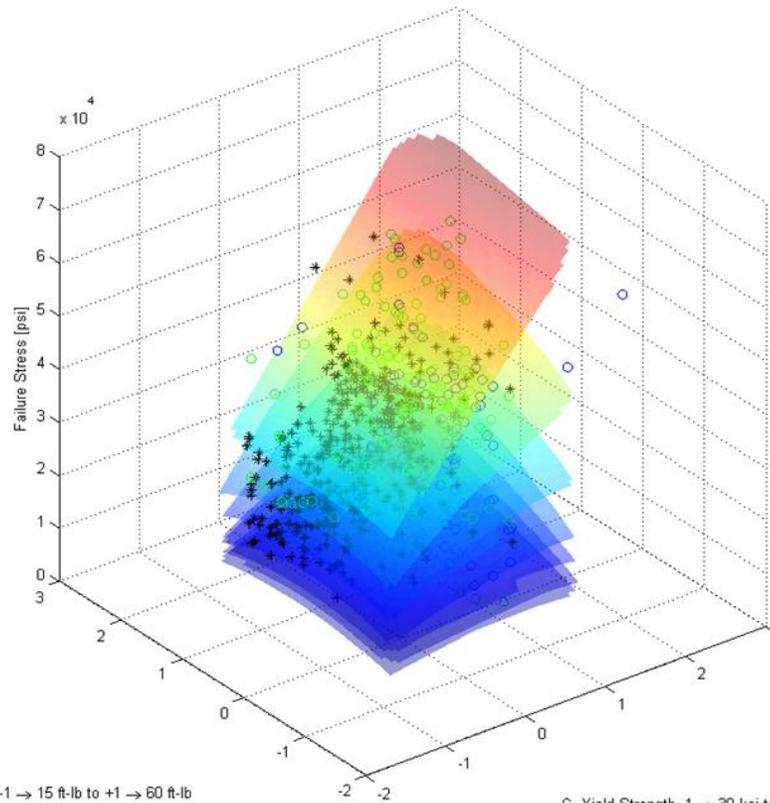
Leak-rupture Boundary Determination Model

- > Developed an engineering based leak rupture boundary with confidence limits
- > Develop a software tool for the LRB model for operators to use for consequence analysis
- > Finalized an easy to use software calculator for operators that predicts the boundary (as a %SMYS) between failure by leak and failure by rupture
- > Being used for ECA and IVP prioritization (consequence of failure information)

Successful Validation of the Model

Leak-rupture Boundary Determination Model

	L/N (Rt) = 7 Failure Stress as a Function of Yield Strength, Charpy Energy Regression Surface
	L/N (Rt) = 6 Failure Stress as a Function of Yield Strength, Charpy Energy Regression Surface
	L/N (Rt) = 5 Failure Stress as a Function of Yield Strength, Charpy Energy Regression Surface
	L/N (Rt) = 4 Failure Stress as a Function of Yield Strength, Charpy Energy Regression Surface
	L/N (Rt) = 3 Failure Stress as a Function of Yield Strength, Charpy Energy Regression Surface
	L/N (Rt) = 2 Failure Stress as a Function of Yield Strength, Charpy Energy Regression Surface
	L/N (Rt) = 1 Failure Stress as a Function of Yield Strength, Charpy Energy Regression Surface
	Field Failure Data
	Kiefner Test Data
	GL Test Data



- > 638 conclusive incident and full size test rupture points overlaid on
- > 97.5% probability above LCL
- > Rupture failure stress as a function of yield stress 30 to 80 ksi
- > CVN 15 to 60 ft-lb
- > C = 1 to 7 [top to bottom surfaces]

LRB software tool / calculator

Leak-rupture Boundary Determination Model

> Primary Five Data Inputs

- Pipe diameter range: 6.625 to 48 inches
- Pipe wall thickness range: 0.093 to 0.625 inches
- Yield strength range: 24,000 to 88,000 psi
- Toughness range: 1 to 160 ft lbs
- Operating pressure range: 50 to 1,450 psig

> Final Input is Defect Length at Time of Failure



NormalizedDefectLength

Set Diameter [inch]
 Set Wall Thickness [inch]
 Set Yield Strength [psi]
 Set CVN Toughness [ft lb]
 Set Operating Pressure [psig]

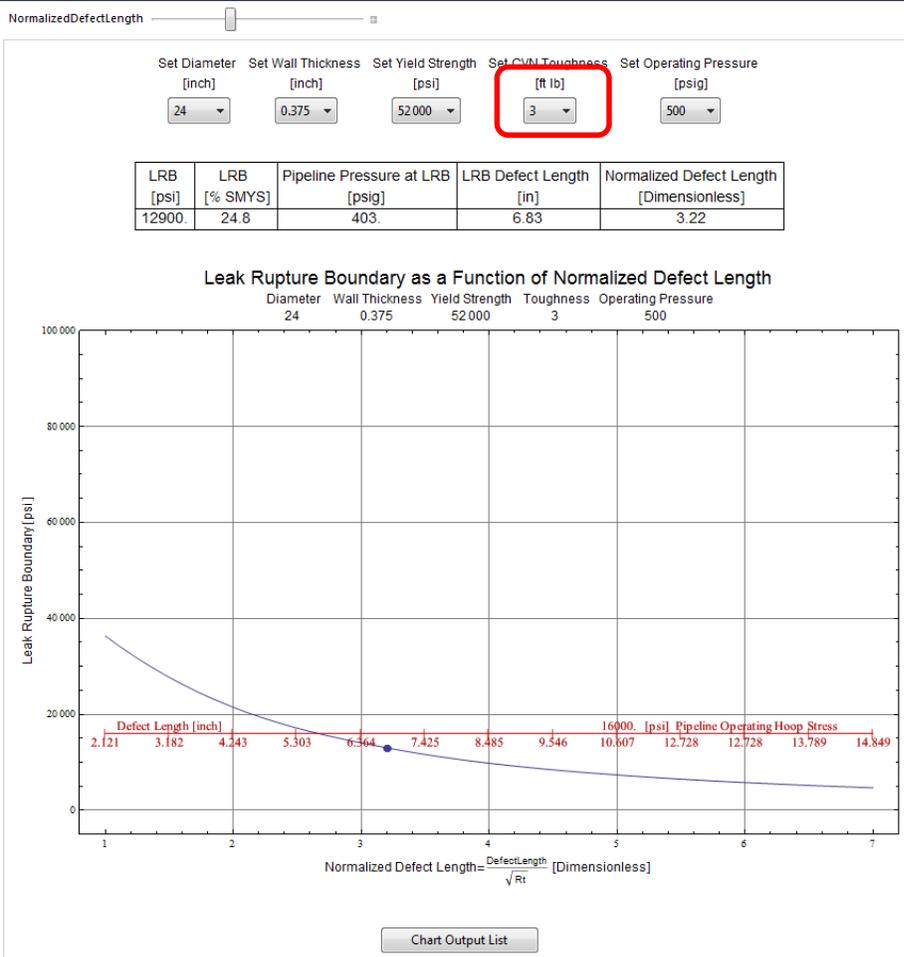
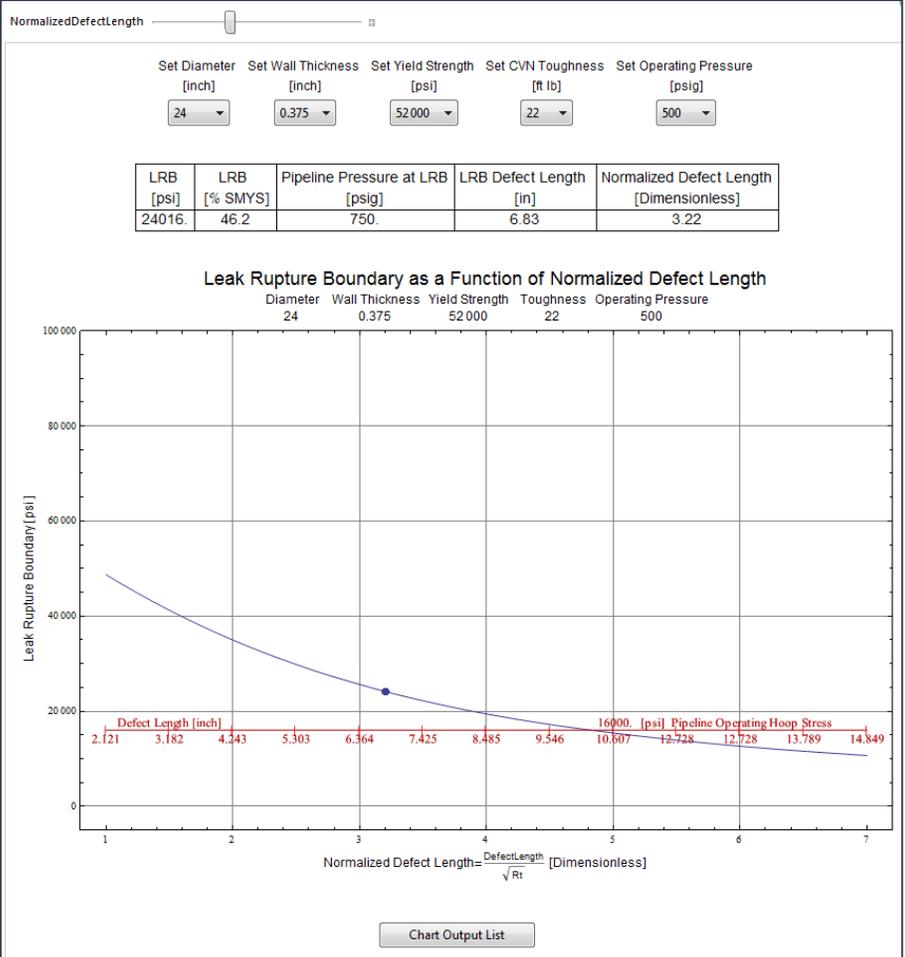
LRB [psi]	LRB [% SMYS]	Pipeline Pressure at LRB [psig]	LRB Defect Length [in]	Normalized Defect Length [Dimensionless]
26940.	51.8	700.	6.29	3.25

Leak Rupture Boundary as a Function of Normalized Defect Length

Diameter	Wall Thickness	Yield Strength	Toughness	Operating Pressure
24	0.312	52000	32	950

LRB Software Tool / Calculator – Plots

Leak-rupture Boundary Determination Model



Gaps in Understanding – Key Threat Interactions



> Complex and Joint Threat

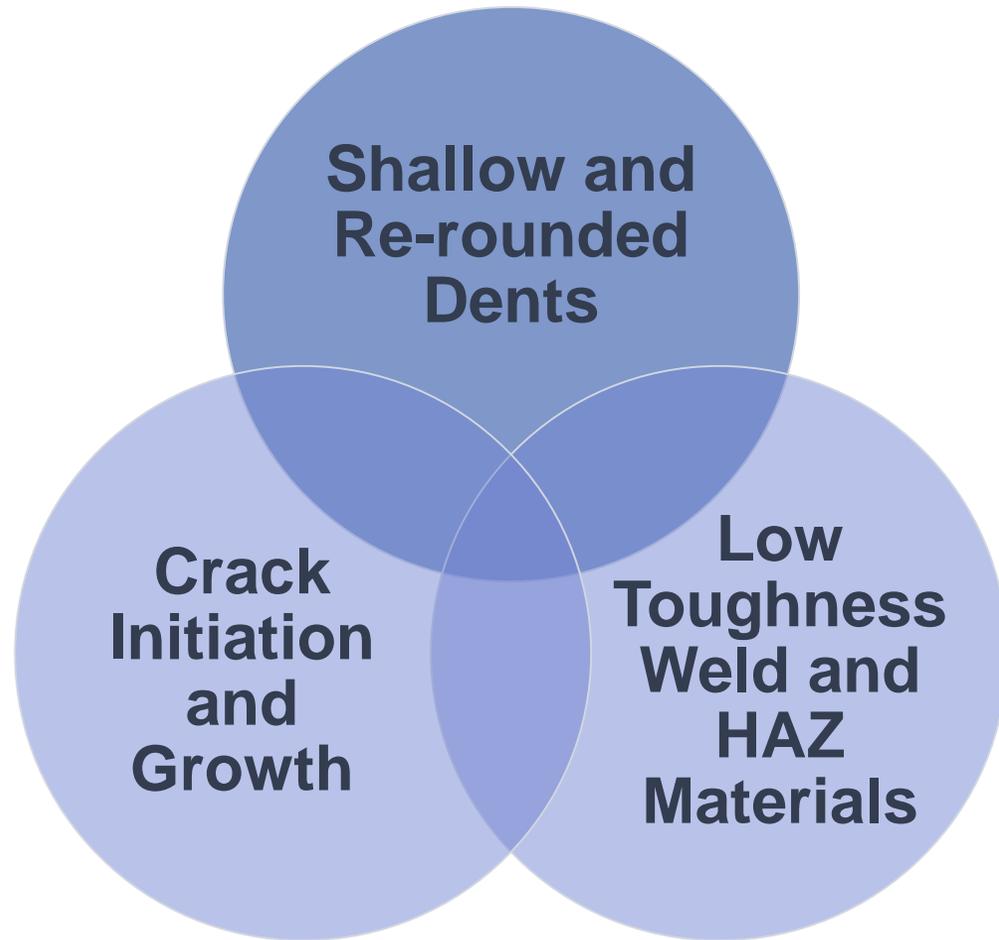
- Many pipeline incidents are the result of multiple, interacting causes, not a single threat.
- Individual threats can each be at “acceptable” levels but when overlaid result in a significant threat to the pipeline or even a failure.

> Benefits of Understanding

- Operators will be able to adequately identify combinations of threats and their associated risk.
- Reduction of an operator’s risk and enhancement of compliance with regulations.

Shallow and Re-Rounded Dents + Cracking + Low Weld and HAZ Material Toughness

Interacting/Overlapping Threat Gaps



> **Develop analysis methods that:**

- Weight and properly synthesize all data sources
- Recognize subject matter expertise
- Understand physical and mechanical interactions of defects and material property gradients/zones.
- Recommend multiple options for mitigation of problems to subject matter experts

Summary - Past, Current and Future Work

> There is a body of previous work on

- Critical crack determination and the relation to inspection detection limits
- Crack initiation and growth as a function of pressure changes
- Failure mode determination between stable leak and rupture

> Future work should address dent, crack, and material threat interactions between

- Shallow and re-rounded dents (cold work, cracking, etc.)
- Crack initiation and growth (within shallow/re-rounded dented and low toughness zones)
- Crack/dent response to low toughness weld and heat affected zone material properties

Questions
